

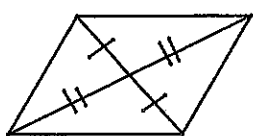
Name _____

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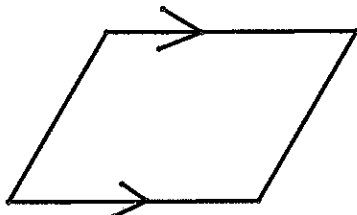
202 Geometry 8.3-8.5 Extra Practice

Determine whether each quadrilateral is a parallelogram. Justify your answer.

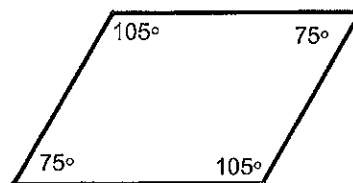
1. _____



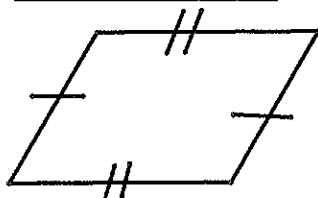
2. _____



3. _____



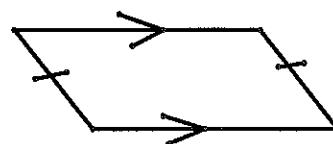
4. _____



5. _____



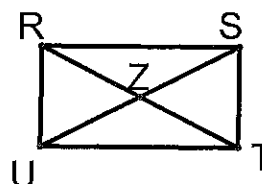
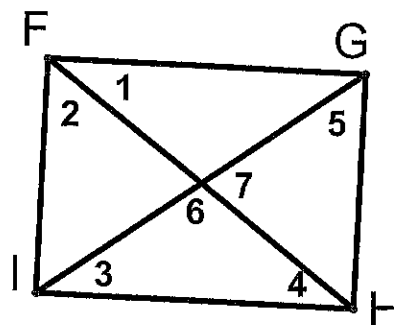
6. _____



Determine whether a figure with the given vertices is a parallelogram. Use the midpoint formula.

7. $N(-2,1)$ $C(1,3)$ $T(2,0)$ $M(-1,-2)$

RSTU is a rectangle.

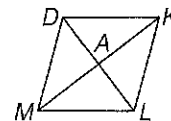
8. If $UZ = x + 21$ and $ZS = 3x - 15$, find US.9. If $RZ = 3x + 8$ and $ZS = 6x - 28$, find UZ.10. If $RT = 5x + 8$ and $RZ = 4x + 1$, find ZT.11. Rectangle FGHI. $m\angle 1 = 42^\circ$. Find all of the numbered angles. $m\angle 2 =$ _____ $m\angle 5 =$ _____ $m\angle 3 =$ _____ $m\angle 6 =$ _____ $m\angle 4 =$ _____ $m\angle 7 =$ _____

8-5

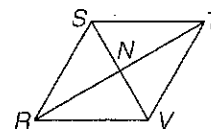
Skills Practice

Rhombi and Squares

Use rhombus $DKLM$ with $AM = 4x$, $AK = 5x - 3$, and $DL = 10$.

1. Find x .2. Find AL .3. Find $m\angle KAL$.4. Find DM .

Use rhombus $RSTV$ with $RS = 5y + 2$, $ST = 3y + 6$, and $NV = 6$.

5. Find y .6. Find TV .7. Find $m\angle NTV$.8. Find $m\angle SVT$.9. Find $m\angle RST$.10. Find $m\angle SRV$.

COORDINATE GEOMETRY Given each set of vertices, determine whether $\square QRST$ is a *rhombus*, a *rectangle*, or a *square*. List all that apply. Explain your reasoning.

11. $Q(3, 5)$, $R(3, 1)$, $S(-1, 1)$, $T(-1, 5)$ 12. $Q(-5, 12)$, $R(5, 12)$, $S(-1, 4)$, $T(-11, 4)$ 13. $Q(-6, -1)$, $R(4, -6)$, $S(2, 5)$, $T(-8, 10)$ 14. $Q(2, -4)$, $R(-6, -8)$, $S(-10, 2)$, $T(-2, 6)$